

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1745.

THE Treaty of Union at Frankfort seems now in a fair Way of being defeated, by a Confederacy, which is what that pretended to be a League, form'd for preserving the Independency of Germany; or, to cut the Matter shorter, for preserving Germany itself, which was in a fair Way of being, till this Confederacy began to be form'd.

The Treaty of Union has not produced all the Effects which were expected from it, yet so much Justice is due to the Contrivors of it, as that we cannot but acknowledge, that it was one of the best concerted Measures that has been play'd off by France, and her Allies, from the Beginning of the War; and I think cannot be better employed, while the Winds of a Mail, than to enter a little into the Secret of this Treaty; with the Particulars of which, I have been acquainted by good Authority.

The original Project was no more than that of a League, which was the Scheme of Count Seckendorff, a third Person, whom we shall mention, and a most refined Project that was; for the Project had taken Place, that Neutral and Impartiality would have been entirely at the Emperor's Disposal, and as soon as it had been strong enough, it would not have been a Prince or State in the Empire, which had contributed to the Quota that should have been thought convenient. It was with this View, that the Emperor, in the Pay of France, were to be the Emperor; in hopes, that while the Empire was entirely German, the Plot would not have been discovered; but the whole Force of the Empire have been on the House of Austria, under the specious Pretence of recovering the Emperor's Dominions; and the Emperor had refused to send his Troops to this War, as he was to have been to'd, that Things were now in such a Crisis, that Neutralities were no longer to be maintained; that he was to take his Choice, and declare for or against the Emperor and Empire. This Scheme, however, was very speedily seen thro'; and an Opposition raised, as defeated it entirely; and such Steps had been taken for its Execution, that the Emperor's Power to maintain any Appearance of Neutrality which he had put on, was entirely at an End.

With Disappointment, the first Scheme of the Treaty of Union, afterwards concluded at Frankfort, was rejected by the French Ministers, and communicated to the Count de R——, during his Stay at Vienna, in order to engage his Court to enter into so Measure, the French Minister at B—— was to insist upon three Points, with all the Eloquence which he was Master. The First was, that the House of Hungary was become extremely powerful, and that the Emperor had met with in the present War; and that the House of Austria had no longer the same Preponderance, yet most of the Princes and States of the Empire still consider'd that House as their chief Support, and were more than ever inclin'd to shelter themselves under her Protection. Secondly, that there was a strong Reason to believe past Provocations were not, or the recovering Silesia altogether out of the Hands of the Emperor, or out of the Power, of her Hungarian Majesty, that the Accession of his Majesty to the Empire, would be a steady Pursuit of a certain Plan of Operation, which should, in due time, be propos'd, must produce their Effects; and not only establish the Emperor firmly on his Throne, but procure him such a Foundation for his Pretensions on the Austrian Succession, as would answer the Ends of France, and leave his Majesty in perfect Security. These Reasons often repeated, supported by many plausible Arguments, and back'd with Subsidy, had, at last, the desired Effect; and thus the Foundation of the Treaty was laid.

The German Prince, whose Abilities are very great, and who it was not suspected could have been so much a Measure of this Nature, was nevertheless overruled by some very singular Motives. He had been ever since the Conferences at H——, which were undertaken should deliver the Emperor out of all his Difficulties, and France from the great Expence she was oblig'd to pay in maintaining him. He was shewn, that this Measure would put it in his Power to be aveng'd, and to mortify the Court that had dared to disobey him. He was likewise promised some very considerable Favours from his Imperial Majesty; and lastly, that he should be plac'd with an Alliance with the P—— Fa-

mily. All these taken together, determined him to take a Step which was consider'd as the infallible Means of putting such an End to the War as the Confederates wish'd to see; that is to say, an End equally Advantageous to the Emperor, Glorious for France, and full of Humiliation for the House of Austria.

There was a Third Power to be brought over; and the Difficulties in doing this, seem'd equally striking and insurmountable. That Power had already suffer'd severely for mistaking her Interest in this Quarrel, was with some Trouble enter'd into a Neutrality, which procur'd her Safety for the present; and it was known, that the Prime Minister look'd upon this Neutrality as a great Stroke in Politics; and had publicly declared, that the Breach of that Neutrality would be the Ruin of the Prince, his Master. Another Minister, however, was found, who was piqued at the Court of V——, for having waited Eight or Ten Minutes in an Anti-Chamber; and he knew how to set the Arguments in favour of the Treaty, in such a Light, as prevail'd over the Virtue, Fidelity, and good Sense, of the other. Thus this Treaty was brought about; and we shall take another Opportunity to shew what the Ends of France were, in bringing about this Treaty at an immense Expence; how far they have been, and how far they have failed, of being answered.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, January 12. Last Sunday Night several of the French Prisoners made an Attempt to escape from their Lodge in Guinea-street, by making a Breach in the Wall; when one of them was shot quite thro' the Body by a Musket Ball, from one of the Centries, and the rest were oblig'd to return to their Apartment; there were some Hopes of the said Frenchman's Recovery; but it is apprehended, a Piece of his Coat was forc'd into his Body with the Ball; which, if so, there is Danger of a Mortification.

The Coroner's Jury have sat on the Body of the Man found drowned in the Rope-Walk River (as formerly mention'd) and after a close Examination, found, That the Deceased was first murder'd, and then thrown into the said River to prevent a Discovery. As it evidently appear'd before the Jury that he had been at the Ship (one of the many common Houses of Bawdy, near Traytor's Bridge) the Landlord thereof, Joseph Willis, and his Company-keeper, Anne Perry, together with one Bolton, a Tawnymoor, were all order'd to be committed to Gloucester-Castle; and a Hue and Cry is gone forth after one Anne Lewis (since absconded); they being all four charg'd on the Coroner's Inquest, as Principals in the said Murder. There was a Fissure on the Os Frontis, with congealed Blood on the Scalp; and his Lungs appearing as if inject'd with some black Mixture, induced the Surgeon who open'd the Body, to believe this Man died convuls'd with the Blow receiv'd on his Head.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, January 3. Arrived the Eliza, Blair, the Bogle, Sym, the Montgomery, Montgomery, and the George, Crawford, all of Glasgow, from Virginia. Sailed the Triton of Glasgow, Macdon, for the Isle of May and Virginia; the Gerarda of Amsterdam, Klyn, for Bourdeaux; and the Glasgow, Montgomery, for Havre de Grace.

Plymouth, January 11. Since my last came in the Snow, Dixon, from Whitehaven for Rotterdam; the Matthew, Mickal, of Amsterdam, from Oporto for London; the Dagerat, —, from Amsterdam for Falmouth; the Concordia, Frate, from ditto; and the Josiah, Gortar, from ditto for Genoa. We have an Account from Whitland Bay, that the Maryland Merchant was got off; but before she could be brought into Port, a Gale of Wind came, by which she is broke to Pieces. The same Night a Dutch Dogger was drove ashore at Lowe, but is since got into Port, having lost her Rudder. There is also a Ship of 200 Tons, suppos'd to be Dutch, lost at Fowey, and all the Crew drowned. Part of her Cargo appears to be Butts floating on the Sea.

Weymouth, January 12. Wind E. S. E. Yesterday arrived the Two Sisters, Penny, from London.

Pool, January 12. Sailed the Margarer, Elenley, and the Ringwood, Sheppard, for London.

Cowes, January 12. Wind S. E. On the 7th sailed the Caesar Privateer, Capt. North, on a Cruise to the Westward. On the 8th came in the Jonge Lydia, Bouchonneau, from Amsterdam for St. Eustatia. On the 9th came down from Spithead the Catharine, Clark, from London for Guinea, and failed again Yesterday for Spithead. On the 10th came in the Rambold Dutch Man of

War, Capt. Heflingh, from Holland for Spithead; the Caw, from Bourdeaux for Middleburg; the Leifde, Throp, the Meil Boom, Vander Nat, and the Uliengende, Macker, all from Nantz for Zurickzee; the Botry and Anne, Hay, for Madeira and South Carolina; and the Two Sisters, Freeman, for Boston and St. Eustatia. On the 11th came in the Jougen Adam, Delange, from Nantz for Zurickzee. Sailed the Swedish Liberry, Vessier, from hence for Leghorn.

Dover, January 13. Yesterday after Post, sailed the Resolution Privateer, Capt. Sutherland, on a Cruise.

Deal, January 13. Wind S. This Morning the Augusta Man of War, with several of the Outward-bound Ships, sail'd to the Westward, but are put back again, and remain with the Princess Louisa, Harwich, Mary Gally, and Shoreham; the Royal George, Feild, for East India; the London, Bootle, the Essex, Jackson, and a Dutch Ship for ditto; the Havana, Beatson, for Gibraltar. Arrived the Wolf Sloop from the Westward; the Granado Bomb, from the Northward; and the Sally, Baden, from Hamburg for Lisbon.

Gravesend, January 13. Passed by the Resolution's Prize from Dunkirk; the London Packet, Brett, the Hannah and Zepora, Cranwell, from Rotterdam; the Hyam, Wood, from Ostend; and the Bonny Betty, Hewett, from Stangate Creek.

Arrived

At St. Ives, the Mercury, Hargrave, from Maryland.

L O N D O N.

The Hon. Henry Finch, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Board of Works, has appointed Mr. Vardie, Clerk of the King's Works, and Housekeeper of Greenwich Hospital, to be Clerk of his Majesty's Works at Hampton Court, in the room of Mr. Forth, deceased.

Likewise to appoint Mr. Bickerton, a Domestic of the Right Hon. the Earl of Malton's, to succeed Mr. Vardie, as Clerk of the Works of Greenwich Hospital.

Last Sunday died, after a short Indisposition, at his House in Scotland Yard, Mr. Charles Corner, Patent-Glasser to his Majesty, and also Glasser to Westminster-Abbey.

Last Sunday Night Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Knight of the Shire for the County of Derby, arrived in Town from his Country Seat, to his House in Brook-street near Grosvenor Square.

As did also the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole from Houghton Hall in Norfolk, to his House in Stephen's Court, New Palace Yard, Westminster.

The Right Hon. the House of Peers have adjourn'd to Thursday next.

We hear, that new Grants will soon pass the Great Seal of the Lands in the Savoy, within the Duchy of Lancaster, the Leases having some Time since fallen to the Crown.

The Wages due to the Companies of his Majesty's Ships the Oxford and Warwick, are order'd to be paid to the 31st of December, 1742.

Last Saturday died at West Ham, in Essex, the Wife of Capt. Kemple, of that Place.

Last Sunday died, after a short Illness, Mr. Hawes, a great Throwster in Lemon-street, Goodmans-fields.

Last Sunday Night, between 11 and 12 o'Clock, a Higgler coming to Town with Calves, was attack'd near Woodford, by several Fellows, who took from him what Money he had.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	07 10	07 32

Bank Stock, 144 1-half. India, 181 3-4ths to 182. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 110 to 109 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto, 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. Nothing done. Ditto 1743, Nothing done. Ditto 1744, 89 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 1 l. 5 s. to 19 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 116. Equivalent, 108.

This Day at Noon will be Published,
(Price Sixpence)

Lettre au Roi de Prusse, par M. de Voltaire a Paris.
Londres imprime pour Gr. Steidel, a L'Enseigne de la Bible et Couronne en New Bond-street; et chez M. Coopers en Pater-noster Row.

Admiralty-Office, January 8, 1744.
Whereas the Leave of Absence, given to the Petty-Officers and Foremastmen late belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Dursley Galley, has been for some Time expired; and whereas they were directed in the Publick Daily Papers to repair on board his Majesty's Ship the Defence, at Deptford, and but Three or Four of them have yet appeared on board that Ship: The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby strictly direct, that the said Petty-Officers and Foremastmen, do immediately repair to their Duty on board the Defence at Deptford; on board of which Ship they will be paid the Remainder of their Wages for the Dursley Galley, before the Defence sails from the Nore. But if they fail to repair as above directed, they will not only lose the aforesaid Wages, but Directions will be given by the Marshal of the Admiralty to apprehend them, in order to their being tried at a Court Martial as Deserters, and punished with the utmost Severity of the Law.

Thomas Corbett.

African-House, January 10, 1744.
A General Court of the Royal African Company of England is appointed to be held at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Thursday the 17th of this Month, at Nine in the Forenoon, for the Choice of Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Twenty-four Assistants of the said Company, for the ensuing Year: The Votes to be brought in between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon of the same Day; the Choice whereof will be declared immediately after the Election.

By Order of the Court of Assistants.

This Day is Published,
(Price One Shilling)
A NEW EDITION OF
The OECONOMY OF LOVE.
Infamie docet certa ratione modoque.
Printed for M. Cooper, in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,
(Price One Shilling)
Reasons against licensing Pawnbrokers:
Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Legislature, occasioned by a Bill for that Purpose, depending in the House of Commons. Wherein the Pamphlet, intitled, *An Apology for the Business of Pawnbroking*, is examined and confuted; and the Practice of Pawnbroking in general prov'd to be injurious to Trade, an Encouragement to Rogues, and destructive to Society:
Demonstrated by Variety of Examples.
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This Day is Published,
The SECOND EDITION, of
A Description of a great Variety of Animals and Vegetables; viz. BEASTS, BIRDS, FISHES, INSECTS, PLANTS, FRUITS and FLOWERS.
Extracted from the most considerable Writers of Natural History, and adapted to the Use of all Capacities, but more particularly for the Entertainment of Youth. Being a Supplement to a Description of 300 Animals. Illustrated with above Ninety Copper-Plates, whereon is curiously engraven every Animal and Vegetable described in the whole Book.
Printed for R. Ware, at the Bible and Sun in Amen-Corner.

Where may be had,
1. A Description of 300 Animals; viz. Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents and Insects; with a particular Account of the Whale Fishery. Extracted out of the best Authors, and adapted to the Use of all Capacities, especially to allure Children to read. Illustrated with Copper-Plates, whereon is curiously engraven every Beast, Bird, Fish, Serpent, or Insect, described in the whole Book. The 5th Edition. Price 2 s. 6 d.
2. A Description of some curious and uncommon Creatures. Price 2 s.
3. A Natural History of English Sown Birds, and such of the Foreign as are usually brought over and esteemed for their Singing. To which are added, Figures of the Cock, Hen, and Egg, of each Species, exactly copied from Nature by Mr. E. LEAZER ALBIN, and curiously engraven on Copper. Also a curious Account of the Canary Bird; Directions for chusing them, and to distinguish it in Health; the Method of Breeding them and bringing up their Young; their Diseases, and approved Remedies for the Cure of them. The 2d Edit. Price 2 s. 6 d.
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PLACE-BOOK for the Year
Seventeen Hundred Forty-Five.
Printed for W. Webb, near St. Paul's.

This Day is Published,
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AN Historical Dictionary of all Religions, from the Creation to this present Time. Compiled from the best Authorities, both Ancient and Modern.
By THOMAS BROUGHTON, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Bedminster, with the Chapels of Lighe, St. Mary Redcliffe, and St. Thomas, in and near Bristol.

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Where may be had, the Fourth Edition of
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Printed for A. Millar, opposite to Katherine-Street, in the Strand.

This Day is Published,
A CATALOGUE of the curious and valuable Library of THOMAS PELLET, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, lately deceased. Containing the choicest Editions of the Classics; the most curious Editions of the Bible in various Languages; and most of the scarce Books in Physick, Surgery, Mathematics, &c. And a complete Collection of Lexicons, &c.

Which will be sold by Auction, in the great Room over Exeter-Change, on Monday the 7th of January, beginning exactly at Five o'Clock every Evening.

CATALOGUES to be had at T. Osborne's, in Gray's-Inn; and at the Place of Sale.
N. B. That the Publick may be assured this is the Genuine Collection of Dr. Pellet, without Addition or Diminution, the Original Catalogue may be seen by any Gentleman at the Place of Sale.

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THE Importers and Advertisers of
IRISH USQUEBAUGH, which they sell at 28 Shillings per Gallon, having been extravagantly lavish in their Commendations of it, and endeavouring to insinuate, with equal Modesty and Truth, that there is something so peculiar Hibernian in this Composition, that it is impossible to prepare it in any Part of the World so well as at Dublin or Drogheda:

At the Desire of several Gentlemen, who look upon this Peculiarity to consist rather in Price than Excellence, and in order to do Justice to the Produce and Manufacture of our own Country, these Importers and Advertisers are called upon to answer the following Queries:

Whether the Distilling Trade has not been much more improved in England than in Ireland?

Whether in the whole Composition of their Irish Usquebaugh there is a single Ingredient, which is not to be had in as great Plenty, and in full as great a Degree of Perfection, at London, as at their favourite Places Dublin or Drogheda?

And if the above Improvement has been made here in the Distillery, and we have the finest Saffron in the World, besides Plenty and Excellence of every other requisite Ingredient, Why may we not make as fine Usquebaugh as at either of the above-mentioned Places?

While their Answer is preparing, that an Appeal may lie before the Publick, as well as before these interested Gentlemen, a London Distiller, who desires no other Recommendation of his Usquebaugh than what may result from a fair Trial, begs Leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that a Warehouse is open'd opposite to Garaway's Coffee-house in Exchange-Alley, where (for Ready Money) is exposed to Sale, a large Parcel of English Usquebaugh, Green and Yellow, at 14 s. per Gallon.

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Note, Gentlemen, by sending a Message to the above-mentioned Place, may be waited on with Samples at their own Houses.

This Day is Published,
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By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical

WHICH, without the least

Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, is at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely cures it, without the least Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have done, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the rest of the Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often is confounded with the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Disorders.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately causing Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (which exceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, and that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Appearances, they also assuredly and immediately cure the Gout in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by acid and sterculent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, manifestly and pleasantly Lighten, Brisk and Vigorous to administer good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much famed medicinal Drops have so universally gain'd among Persons for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy, and other Humours, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them under the same, and others under other Names: Be careful not to be deceived; but be sure to have the Right of the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the two Blue Posts, in Hayden-Place, in notices, at 5 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakness, which is often brought by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, Strains, Pollution, &c. or any other Cause, whereby that they are dangerous in their Consequences, and difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infuse the whole Nervous system with Heedick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, relaxation of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Ganglia, which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be afflicted with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, watery Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollution, weakness of the Kidneys, Urinary, or Bladder, the Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding it, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may have, only a small Quantity of a transcendent Restorative, called **ELLECTUARY**, now published for a second time after having for many Years been experienced and fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; and other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal, Urinary Passages, which almost instantly cure, and to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very agreeable Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent **BALANICK RESTORATIVE** is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weaknesses of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly in the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels to all degrees, inasmuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakness, or Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they most agreeably surprised at it.

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